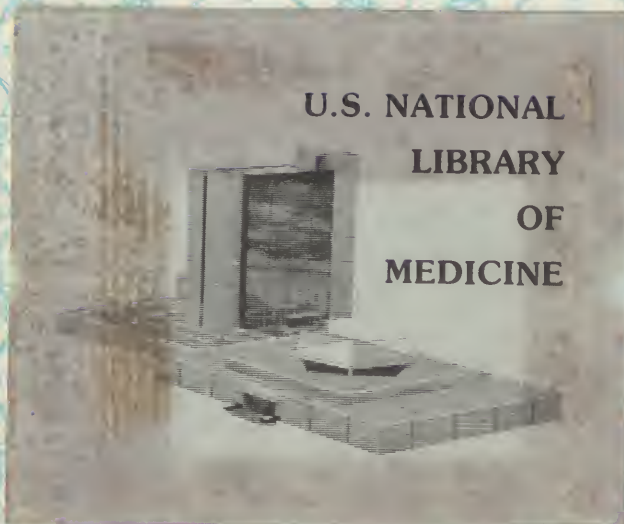




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PHARMACY CORPS

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1943

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 10:30 a. m. in the committee room, Capitol Building, Senator Robert R. Reynolds (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Reynolds (chairman), E. C. Johnson, Kilgore, Bridges, Gurney, and Lodge.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now take up H. R. 997, the Pharmacy Corps bill. This measure was passed in the House by a large majority, and I will ask the reporter to embody it at this point in the proceedings.

(H. R. 997 is as follows:)

[H. R. 997, 78th Cong., 1st sess.]

AN ACT To amend certain provisions of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, relating to the Medical Department of the Regular Army

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the first sentence of the first paragraph of section 10 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, is amended by striking out "the Medical Administrative Corps" and inserting in lieu thereof "the Pharmacy Corps."

(b) The second sentence of the first paragraph of section 10 of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "The number of officers of the Medical Corps shall be one thousand four hundred and twenty-four, and of the Pharmacy Corps, seventy-two."

(c) The third sentence of the second paragraph of section 10 of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "An officer of the Pharmacy Corps shall be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant after three years' service, to the grade of captain after six years' service, to the grade of major after twelve years' service to the grade of lieutenant colonel after twenty years' service, and to the grade of colonel after twenty-six years' service."

(d) The last sentence of the third paragraph of section 10 of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "For purposes of future promotion, any person so appointed in the Medical or Dental Corps shall be considered as having had, on the date of appointment, service equal to that of the junior officer of his grade and corps now in the Regular Army; and in the Veterinary or Pharmacy Corps sufficient service to bring him to his grade under the rules established in this section."

SEC. 2. The last two sentences of section 24c of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, are amended to read as follows: "Existing laws providing for the examination of officers for promotion are hereby repealed, except those relating to physical examination, which shall continue to be required for promotion to all grades below that of brigadier general, and except also those governing the examination of officers of the Medical, Dental, Pharmacy, and Veterinary Corps. Officers of said four corps shall be examined in accordance with laws governing examination of officers of the Medical Corps."

SEC. 3. The fourth sentence of section 24e of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "Appointments in the Pharmacy Corps shall be made in the grade of second lieutenant from pharmacists

between ages of twenty-one and thirty-two years who are graduates of recognized schools or colleges of pharmacy requiring four years of instruction for graduation, under such regulations and after such examinations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe."

SEC. 4. The first and second provisos of section 47c of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, are amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That any medical, dental, pharmacy, or veterinary student may be admitted to a Medical, Dental, Pharmacy, or Veterinary Corps unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for a course of training at the rate of ninety hours of instruction per annum for the four college years, and if at the end of two years of such training he has been selected by the professor of military science and tactics and the head of the institution for advanced training, and has agreed in writing to continue in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for the remainder of his course at the institution, and has agreed in writing to pursue the course in camp training prescribed by the Secretary of War, he may be furnished, at the expense of the United States, with commutation of subsistence at such rate not exceeding the cost of the garrison ration prescribed for the Army, as may be fixed by the Secretary of War, during the remainder of his service in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, not exceeding two years: *Provided further*, That any Reserve officer who is also a medical, dental, pharmacy, or veterinary student may be admitted to such Medical, Dental, Pharmacy, or Veterinary Corps unit for such training, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe:'".

Passed the House of Representatives June 21, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. I have some telegrams here, one from Pullman, Wash., addressed to me:

We urge your committee's support of Pharmacy Corps bill now before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF PHARMACY,
STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON.

Another telegram under date of June 28, 1943, from Ann Arbor, Mich., addressed to me. This telegram is as follows:

In the interest of the health of the enlisted men of Army the faculty of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan urge the immediate favorable action on the Pharmacy Corps bill in the Senate.

C. H. STOCKING, *Secretary*.

Another telegram from Kansas City, Mo., under date of June 28, as follows:

Urge support Pharmacy Corps bill tomorrow morning. America needs it.

PINAH LEE HOLMES.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Senator Bridges, I suggest that we wait just a few minutes to see if any of the others come in.

Gentlemen, the first witness who will testify this morning will be Congressman Carl T. Durham. We have here a number of other witnesses who will testify and the witnesses will be heard in the following order:

United States Congressman Carl T. Durham.

United States Congressman Harve Tibbott, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. L. S. Ray, acting executive secretary, national legislative committee of the American Legion.

Dr. H. Evert Kendig, chairman, committee on status of pharmacists in the Government service, 1808 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Four other gentlemen are here, not for the purpose of testifying, but for the purpose of answering any and all questions that may be directed to them by members of the committee. Their names and addresses are as follows:

Dr. E. S. Kelly, secretary, American Pharmaceutical Association, 2215 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Dr. Howard C. Newton, president, American Association Colleges of Pharmacy, 179 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Roland Jones, Jr., Washington representative, National Association of Retail Druggists, 1163 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., and

Dr. Robert L. Swain, National Association Boards of Pharmacy, 330 West Forty-second Street, New York City.

They are here for the purpose of answering any questions that may occur to members of the committee with reference to this bill.

Gentlemen, I see it is 20 minutes of 11 by the clock. I guess we might just as well go ahead and the other members can read the record. I would much rather hear this testimony in person.

Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing as the first witness this morning my distinguished colleague from North Carolina, considered one of the best Representatives in the House in the party, and a man greatly interested in the welfare of our Nation, and particularly at this time the welfare of the Army, the boys who are members of our armed forces. He is here this morning in the interest of H. R. 997.

Senator BRIDGES. Have we a copy for distribution, a copy of the hearings before the House committee on this bill?

Colonel WATT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. They are in the folder.

Gentlemen, I present Congressman Durham.

STATEMENT OF CARL T. DURHAM, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: First I want to say that I appreciate very much the chairman of the committee calling this meeting for the purpose of hearing the cosponsor and also the sponsor of this bill.

As the cosponsor of H. R. 997, the Pharmacy Corps bill, with your chairman, Senator Reynolds, I appreciate his invitation to appear before you to explain briefly its purposes and its provisions. I have asked Dr. H. Evert Kendig, of Philadelphia, who represents the profession of pharmacy in the matter of this legislation, to submit a statement explaining how the provisions of the bill will carry out its purposes. Although they will not make formal statements this morning, there are present authorized spokesmen for the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and the National Association of Retail Druggists, who can give detailed information on any questions which the committee might wish to ask following Dean Kendig's statement, and I request for these gentlemen the privilege of submitting briefs after the close of the hearing, if necessary or desirable.

The CHAIRMAN. There will be no objection to that.

Mr. DURHAM. The Pharmacy Corps bill was passed unanimously by the House of Representatives on Monday of last week. This action was predicated on the favorable recommendation of its Committee on Military Affairs which held two comprehensive hearings

on the bill and considered carefully the testimony of both the Medical Department of the Army and the profession of pharmacy.

The bill has two general purposes: (1) it would give men and women in our Army the same protection in the use of drugs and medicines that civilians receive; and (2) it would increase the efficiency of the Army by placing the purchase, storage, testing, standardization, compounding, and dispensing of drugs and medicines in the hands of qualified pharmacists under the supervision of a corps of pharmacy officers.

The bill has four main provisions:

(1) It changes the name of the Medical Administrative Corps in the Regular Army to that of the Pharmacy Corps. At the present time the Medical Administrative Corps in the Regular Army consists of 16 officers, all of whom are pharmacists, and the National Defense Act provides that only pharmacists are eligible to commissions in the corps. It is only proper that this corps should be developed as a professional organization similar to the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps, and that its name should be in accord with its character and purpose. The bill before you does not create a new corps but changes the name of an existing corps.

(2) The number of officers in the corps is increased from 16 to 72. The number of officers commissioned in the various corps of the Regular Army is based on the personnel of the Regular Army at the time the National Defense Act was adopted and amended. The personnel of the Medical Administrative Corps was 72 officers before it was changed to consist of pharmacists only, and therefore the legislation provides that the personnel shall be restored to the original number. The Pharmacy Corps will supervise and direct the pharmaceutical work in the Regular Army with the assistance of an adequate enlisted personnel, and will provide the nucleus around which the corps may be expanded in time of emergency.

(3) It provides that an officer of the Pharmacy Corps shall be promoted on the same basis as the officers of the other corps of the Medical Department. Officers of the present Medical Administrative Corps of the Regular Army can advance only to the rank of captain. Pharmacists will be commissioned in the Pharmacy Corps in the grade of second lieutenant. They will advance to the grade of first lieutenant after 3 years' service, to the grade of captain after 6 years' service, to the grade of major after 12 years' service, to the grade of lieutenant colonel after 20 years' service, and to the grade of colonel after 26 years' service.

Senator LODGE. Is that automatic?

Mr. DURHAM. It is automatic, that is the organization table at the present time.

Senator LODGE. Whether or not he is recommended by his commanding officer?

Mr. DURHAM. That is true.

Senator LODGE. That is not true in the combat regiments.

Mr. DURHAM. I would like to ask Dr. Kelly to answer that, if it meets with the approval of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Dr. KELLY. That provision is in keeping with the promotion regulation of the corps in the Medical Department.

Senator LODGE. In the Medical Department?

Dr. KELLY. Yes, sir.

Senator LODGE. That a man is promoted just after spending a certain amount of time in the corps, without the recommendation of his commanding officer?

Dr. KELLY. He has to pass a physical and professional examination.

Senator LODGE. He does not have to be recommended, however, by his commanding officer?

Dr. KELLY. No; he comes up for promotion automatically and is put through the test.

Colonel WATT. It follows that the commanding officer must recommend him in addition.

Senator LODGE. There is a difference of opinion between you, Colonel Watt.

Dr. KELLY. I think, if you will look it up, you will find the provision in the National Defense Act.

Senator LODGE. Every other Army officer has to be recommended by his commanding officer. It seems to me you tend to cheapen the promotion system and to make it less an incentive. I mean, if you just give a man an automatic promotion just because he has put so much time in the Corps—it seems to me that would take away a lot of the attractiveness in your promoting him.

Dr. KELLY. It will be handled just exactly like the Dental Corps and like the Veterinary Corps at the present time. There is no difference.

Senator LODGE. That is the whole point, if it is handled that way. I understand the Dental Corps is handled, a man would have to be recommended by his commanding officer.

Dr. KELLY. I am not sure about that; probably Colonel Watt should be able to answer that.

Colonel WATT. I can answer that——

Senator BRIDGES. So that there will be no question about that, let's call up the Surgeon General's office and find out.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the committee will find that out and insert it in the record at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead, Congressman Durham.

Mr. DURHAM. These officers will be examined for promotion in accordance with laws governing the examination of officers of the Medical Corps for promotion.

(4) It provides for a Pharmacy Reserve Corps in accordance with the requirements of the National Defense Act. Pharmacists who are commissioned in this Reserve in time of peace will be required to take a certain amount of training and to be prepared to enter active service if required. These Reserve officers are commissioned in the Army of the United States and may be called to active duty under the provisions of the National Defense Act.

H. R. 997 also provides that pharmacy students may be admitted to a pharmacy unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for a period of 2 years and may be selected for advance training on the basis of their record under the conditions applying to the medical, dental, and veterinary students. Upon completion of the advance course, and graduation, these students will be eligible to commissions in the Pharmacy Reserve Corps.

In short, gentlemen, the bill before you would change the name of the Medical Administrative Corps of the Regular Army to the Phar-

macy Corps, would increase its strength to the original strength of the Medical Administrative Corps, and grant to the corps rights, privileges and duties comparable to those of the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps.

Before asking Dr. Kendig to explain how these provisions will carry out the purpose of the bill, may I ask that my fellow Congressman, Harve Tibbott, of Pennsylvania, who is also a pharmacist, be recognized and that Mr. L. S. Ray, who is present, be permitted to introduce the resolution pertaining to this legislation that was passed by the American Legion at its 1942 national convention.

That completes my statement. If there are any questions that I can answer—

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you just a few questions for the record.

This just puts the medical pharmacists on the same basis as the veterinarians and dentists and doctors.

Mr. DURHAM. That is correct.

Senator KILGORE. Look at page 24, section 10, and I think you will find what you are looking for.

Senator LODGE. You don't want to have these officers in the proposed Pharmacy Corps promoted on a different basis than the others?

Mr. DURHAM. No; we don't want them promoted on a different basis, we want them promoted on the same basis as the other corps are promoted.

You will notice my statement there said that they would be promoted just like the medical, the dental, and the Veterinary Corps.

Senator LODGE. How about it, Colonel Watt? It says here:

An officer of the Pharmacy Corps shall be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant after 3 years' service, to the grade of captain after 6 years' service, to the grade of major after 12 years' service, to the grade of lieutenant colonel after 20 years' service, and to the grade of colonel after 26 years' service.

Colonel WATT. That is in accordance with the present law.

Senator LODGE. Without recommendation of his commanding officer.

Colonel WATT. It is done after a professional examination in each case.

Senator LODGE. The law does not require it.

Colonel WATT. Under such regulation as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Senator LODGE. This does not say that.

Colonel WATT. That is their interpretation of the operation of the law. They require a professional examination in promoting them from one grade to the other, if they are physically qualified, in the case of the Medical Corps, the Dental Corps, and the Veterinarians.

Senator LODGE. There is nothing here that says that the Secretary of War shall have the right to make a regulation to carry out the promotion requirements of the Medical Corps.

Colonel WATT. Yes, sir.

Senator LODGE. So that as a practical matter, in the Medical Corps, an officer to be promoted, not only has to spend a number of years in the corps, but he must have the recommendation of his commanding officer.

Colonel WATT. He has the recommendation of his commanding officer after he passes the professional examination for promotion. It, in most cases, is a verbal examination.

Senator LODGE. He does not have to be assured there is vacancy, the way you do in the combat branch.

Colonel WATT. No, sir.

Senator LODGE. In the combat branch he may spend the required length of time and he may have the recommendation, still he does not get promoted unless there is a vacancy.

Colonel WATT. They are in what you call the nonpromotional list.

Senator LODGE. In this Medical Corps there is no question of vacancy.

Colonel WATT. There is no question of vacancy, you will find today many medical officers coming in who were lieutenant colonels in the Medical Corps —

Senator LODGE. Then you are likely to wind up with not enough captains and too many lieutenant colonels in a situation of that kind.

Colonel WATT. That is taken care of in the appointment of temporary officers in the United States Army by equalizing the number in each grade.

Senator LODGE. Thank you.

Senator KILGORE. You will find the difference of line officers on pages 4 and 5, if you want to look at it.

Senator BRIDGES. I was asked at this hearing to present the views of Governor Blood, of my State, in this matter, Governor Blood of New Hampshire is a surgeon, he is a veteran of the last war and saw active service all through the war, and has a citation for outstanding service in various engagements.

He is a member of the American College of Surgeons and has been very active in various medical associations. Therefore, he has the combination outlook of a man of experience in public service, as Governor of his State and prior to that as a legislator, and also as a doctor and surgeon. He is very wholeheartedly for this bill and, as he requested the Congressmen from our State to present his views to the House, he has asked me to present his views in the Senate hearing.

Perhaps you will wonder what the Governor of New Hampshire knows about the subject under discussion. He is in a position to know a great deal about it. Governor Blood is a distinguished surgeon, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He served in the last World War as a field surgeon with the Twenty-Sixth Division, and saw service at Chateau Thierry and in the Argonne. He distinguished himself for gallantry in action under fire in the last war and received the Distinguished Service Cross and the French Croix de Guerre. He has made the statement that while in the field service he saw medicines and medical supplies distributed by anyone but pharmacists, at great risk to our soldiers, and most certainly at no economy to our Government. He sincerely hopes that the error made in the last war will not occur in the present conflict. He states that pharmacists should take their proper place in war, where their training, ability, and education would be of the same service as in peace. In 48 States it is required by statute that drugs shall not be distributed except by capable pharmacists; the same interest for the welfare of the men in our armed forces should prevail while they are serving their country. He holds that representatives of the pharmaceutical profession should receive the same recognition as practitioners of dentistry, veterinary science, and medicine. His Excellency sincerely hopes that your committee will give favorable consideration to this bill.

I also would like to have inserted in the record a concurrent resolution passed by the Legislature of New Hampshire requesting that the Congress of the United States create a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army, and I ask that this resolution, which was presented in the House hearing, be made a part of the Senate hearing. I also want to express my approval of the bill and to urge its passage.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it will be made a part of the Senate hearing, according to the request of the Senator.

(The concurrent resolution follows:)

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-Three
 CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Requesting the Congress of the United States to create a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army

Whereas there is now pending in the Congress of the United States a bill to create a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army; and

Whereas there is a definite need in this war emergency for the capable handling of drugs, medicines, and pharmaceutical supplies which are used in the treatment of diseases of our boys and girls in the armed forces: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the General Court of the State of New Hampshire goes on record as urgently requesting the Congress of the United States to pass legislation without delay to create a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to forward copies of this resolution to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Secretary of War, the Surgeon General of the United States Army, and to the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress.

SHERMAN ADAMS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 ANSEL N. SANBORN,
President of the Senate.

Passed February 23, 1943.

ROBERT O. BLOOD, *Governor.*

Attest:

ENOCH D. FULLER, *Secretary of State:*

The CHAIRMAN. In pursuance of what I said, Senators, I want to state for the benefit of the members of the committee that I have received several hundred letters over the past year in reference to this matter, in which the passage of the bill has been highly recommended. I might add that I have talked from time to time in the past year with a number of doctors from my State who served throughout the last World War and all of whom were practicing physicians of high standing and had seen military service, and they requested me to bring to the attention of the committee the fact that they had made this recommendation, and without encumbering the record by bringing all those letters over here, putting them in the record, just to make mention of that, which is in line with the statement made by Senator Bridges in regard to his Governor, Governor Blood, who is a veteran of the World War No. 1.

Colonel Watt has just brought to my attention another letter by a governor from another State. Gov. Sidney P. Osborn, of the State of Arizona, which I will read for the benefit of the committee.

This is under date of June 4, 1943, this month, and is as follows:

MY DEAR SENATOR REYNOLDS: In order to protect and safeguard the health of our citizens of Arizona, the State legislature has passed stringent laws regulating the practice of pharmacy. Before becoming a pharmacist, filling prescriptions,

and dispensing medicines, a person in our State must study 4 years in a college of pharmacy. Even after such schooling we require such persons to pass a rigid examination to make certain they are qualified to practice pharmacy in this State.

We can protect our citizens in this State through such safeguards. But as soon as they join the armed forces of the United States our jurisdiction is ended. Then, we understand, our soldiers do not have the same high quality pharmaceutical care and safeguards as they had in civilian life. They are then at the mercy of men trained in only 90 days to dispense medicines, while our registered pharmacists are unrecognized.

Therefore, I wish to express to you my approval of the Pharmacy Corps bill, H. R. 997, which I understand has now been favorably reported out by the House Military Affairs Committee. I will be personally appreciative of any assistance you may render in order that our men and women in the armed forces may have the pharmaceutical care and protection they received in civilian life and our registered pharmacists may have the recognition to which they are rightfully entitled.

Sincerely,

SIDNEY P. OSBORN, *Governor.*

The CHAIRMAN. Congressman Durham, in line with that, I would like to ask if you know whether any other States have passed similar legislation and, if so, how many. Do you recall?

Mr. DURHAM. You mean legislation?

The CHAIRMAN. Of the nature mentioned here.

Mr. DURHAM. I believe 20.

The CHAIRMAN. How many?

Mr. DURHAM. Twenty. Now you are not speaking of the requirement for registration, are you?

The CHAIRMAN. No; I am speaking of—

Mr. DURHAM. The resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. The resolution.

Mr. DURHAM. Twenty, some.

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty States. I understand the bill passed the House just this last week.

Mr. DURHAM. Yes; by unanimous consent.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions, gentlemen?

Mr. DURHAM. I might add to that point, Mr. Chairman, that there was a roll call, I don't recall how many, 351 Members, I believe. I am not sure. If you would like to know the number I will look up the roll call, which was taken some 10 minutes later, and passed on the Unanimous Consent Calendar.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is a letter that I received, gentlemen, under date of March 1, 1943. These are some letters that happen to be here in the files in this room and amongst them is one from the secretary of the senate, Claude J. McAllister and reads as follows:

HELENA, March 1, 1943.

SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE,
National Capitol, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: At the direction of the Senate of the Twenty-Eighth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, I herewith hand you copy of Senate Memorial No. 2 introduced by John L. Campbell, senator from Missoula County, which was duly adopted by the senate on the 27th day of February, 1943.

This memorial is presented to you for consideration.

Respectfully,

CLAUDE J. McALLISTER,
Secretary of the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is a copy of the resolution, which I am handing to the reporter for embodiment in the record at this point if there is no objection.

SENATE MEMORIAL No. 2

(Introduced by Campbell)

A senate memorial to the Congress of the United States, requesting the enactment of Senate bill 216 and House bill 977, now pending before Congress, creating a Pharmacy Corps in the armed service

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

Whereas there is now pending in Congress Senate bill 216 and House bill 977, known as the Pharmacy Corps Act, providing for a coordination of the activities of thousands of registered pharmacists now engaged in the armed services of the Nation; and

Whereas the sponsors of this legislation maintain that the formation of the Pharmacy Corps will accelerate and coordinate the prompt and efficient dispensing of emergency medicines on the battlefields, as well as coordinating research activities; and

Whereas Montana has an exceptionally large number of pharmacists in the armed service who favor the creation of this corps: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Montana, That Congress be requested to take appropriate action for the passage of the pending acts creating a Pharmacy Corps; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be transmitted by the secretary of the senate of the State of Montana to the President of the United States, the Senate Military Affairs Committee, the House Military Affairs Committee, and to the Honorable B. K. Wheeler and the Honorable James E. Murray, United States Senators from Montana, and to the Honorable James E. O'Connor and the Honorable Mike Mansfield, Congressmen from Montana.

ERNEST T. EATON,
President of the Senate.

CLAUDE J. McALLISTER,
Secretary of the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions of Congressman Durham, we will hear from his colleague.

Mr. DURHAM. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF HARVE TIBBOTT, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

The CHAIRMAN. Congressman Tibbott, we are very glad to have you as a witness. I am sure that the members here will be very glad to hear what you have to say in regard to this bill, as to which so much interest has been evidenced.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I deem it a privilege to be here this morning and to attend this hearing. The bill in which I am very much interested, after spending a great many years in the retail drug business, I feel that the corps for pharmacists in the Army has long been delayed. I believe that we all agree that the members of the armed forces are entitled to that service and to care in compounding and dispensing medicines. I have with me this morning a statement which I deem it unnecessary for me to read, but I would like the opportunity to make it a part of this hearing—

The CHAIRMAN. We will be very glad to have you do so.

Mr. TIBBOTT (reading).

On Monday, June 21, the House passed the Pharmacy Corps bill, the purpose of which is to set up a separate corps in the United States Army. In establishing a Pharmacy Corps in the Regular Army, this profession will be on a comparable status with medicine and dentistry and will insure safety in the dispensing and

compounding of drugs. Every enlisted man and every inductee who is fighting for the preservation of our country and for those institutions is at least entitled to the same protection of health as he is privileged to have in civilian life. The soldier today is not afforded the proper protection in the compounding and dispensing of medicines. The morale of the military service would be higher if the physician, dentist, pharmacist, and nurse were on an equal professional status. The educational requirements of a pharmacist are on a par with any of the professions. Pharmacists are thus excellent officer material. Their training is such that they are used to getting things done quickly and accurately. I hope the Senate will take as active a part in establishing the Pharmacy Corps as the House did and that it will become law, thereby giving the proper rank in the armed forces to a very deserving profession.

Also I would like to file resolutions from the Cambria County Dental Society, Johnstown, Pa., and a resolution of the American Legion, Post No. 294, Department of Pennsylvania, at Johnstown, Pa., with your permission.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly. No objection from the members of the committee.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

CAMBRIA COUNTY DENTAL SOCIETY,
Johnstown, Pa.

RESOLUTION

Be it resolved, By the Cambria County Dental Society, that:

Whereas the Pharmacy Corps bills, S. 216 and H. R. 997, is now pending in Congress providing for the creation of a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army, to be organized under graduate pharmacists skilled and learned in the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines, and

Whereas in the treatment of dental diseases and the care of the sick or injured the services of skilled, reliable, and experienced graduate pharmacists are essential, and such services are second only to the services of skilled dentists, physicians, and surgeons, and

Whereas the experience of every civilized country in the world as exemplified by the laws on their statute books governing the practice of pharmacy, including those on the statute books of all the States of our own country, requires that a pharmacist shall have at least 4 years of professional training in a recognized college of pharmacy to make him a safe person to be entrusted with the responsibility of handling the many dangerous drugs prescribed by dentists and physicians, such as the barbiturates, strychnine, morphine, sulfanilamide, bichloride of mercury, serums of vaccines, etc., and

Whereas correspondingly competent pharmaceutical service is not now afforded the men serving in the Army, and is not comparable to that received by our civilian population, such services being performed in the Army in many cases by men with only 90 days of emergency training and in other cases by those who have had no pharmaceutical training whatsoever, thus jeopardizing the health and welfare of our soldiers; and

Whereas this can only be accomplished by creating a Pharmacy Corps in the Army, which will have the authority required and personnel of which will be adequately educated and trained in materia medica and for the purchase, selection, manufacture, standardization, analysis, storage, and dispensing of drugs and medicines and for such other pharmaceutical and administrative duties as their education and training qualifies them to perform: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Cambria County Dental Society now in session at its annual meeting goes on record as urgently requesting the Congress of the United States to pass the above-mentioned legislation without delay to establish a Pharmacy Corps within the Army; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Surgeon General of the United States Army, the chairman of the Military Affairs Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States Congress, the Senators from Pennsyl-

vania, and to the Representatives in the Congress of the United States from Pennsylvania.

D. W. HESLOP, D. D. S., *President*.

Adopted March 8, 1943.

Attest:

F. J. MORGART, D. D. S., *Secretary*.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
JOHNSTOWN POST, No. 294, DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Johnstown, Pa.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY JOHNSTOWN POST NO. 294, THE AMERICAN LEGION, AT
REGULAR POST MEETING HELD ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1943

Whereas the Pharmacy Corps bill S. 216, H. R. 997, is now pending in Congress, providing for the creation of a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army, to be organized under graduate pharmacists, skilled and learned in the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines; and

Whereas in the treatment of disease and the care of the sick and injured the services of skilled, reliable, and experienced graduate pharmacists are essential and such services are second only to the services of skilled physicians and surgeons; and

Whereas it is the well-established public policy of the United States and of every State thereof to require all persons engaged in the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines to be graduate pharmacists; and

Whereas the health, safety, and preservation of life to every member of the armed forces of the United States is of primary and paramount importance for the safety of the Nation; and

Whereas members of the armed forces of the United States, and especially those who are overseas at various fighting fronts, are entitled to receive—and it is the policy and desire of the people of the United States to furnish to them—the best treatment and most proficient services within the power and capacity of the people and especially the services of proficient and skillful graduate pharmacists to safeguard the health and lives of its fighting men; and

Whereas the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines is essentially a professional service requiring great skill and intimate knowledge and experience with drugs and medicines: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Johnstown Post, No. 294, the American Legion, unanimously endorse the Pharmacy Corps bill S. 216, H. R. 997, and request the Members of Congress to enact the same into law; and be it further

Resolved, That the adjutant prepare and transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to our Representatives in Congress, and that the said Representatives are hereby respectfully urged and requested to support the said Pharmacy Corps bill.

Adopted March 8, 1943.

[S] EARLE S. KEEDY, *Commander*.

Attest:

JOHN J. CULLEN, *Adjutant*.

MR. TIBBOTT. Now, Mr. Chairman, I also would like to call your attention to a resolution that has been adopted by the Cambria-Somerset Retail Druggists Association and the Cambria County Medical Association of Johnstown, Pa., as recorded in the hearing before the House Military Committee, Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, pages 50 and 75, and with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have them become part of the hearing before this body.

THE CHAIRMAN. There is no objection.

(The resolutions referred to are as follows:)

(Presented by Hon. Harve Tibbott of Pennsylvania)

THE CAMBRIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Johnstown, Pa.

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Pharmacy Corps bill, S. 216, H. R. 997, is now pending in Congress, providing for the creation of a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army, to be organized under graduate pharmacists skilled and learned in the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines; and

Whereas in the treatment of disease and the care of the sick or injured, the services of skilled, reliable, and experienced graduate pharmacists are essential and such services are second only to the services of skilled physicians and surgeons; and

Whereas it is the well-established public policy of the United States and of every State thereof to require all persons engaged in the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines to be graduate pharmacists; and

Whereas the health, safety, and preservation of life of every member of the armed forces of the United States is of primary and paramount importance to the safety of the Nation; and

Whereas members of the armed forces of the United States and especially those who are overseas at various fighting fronts, are entitled to receive, and it is the policy and desire of the people of the United States to furnish to them, the best treatment and the most proficient services within the power and capacity of the people, and especially the services of proficient and skilled graduate pharmacists, to safeguard the health and lives of its fighting men; and

Whereas the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines is essentially a professional service requiring great skill and intimate knowledge and experience with drugs and medicines: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Cambria County Medical Society unanimously endorse the Pharmacy Corps bill, S. 216, H. R. 997, and request the Members of Congress to enact the same into law; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary prepare and transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, and that the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania are hereby respectfully urged and requested to support the said Pharmacy Corps bill.

Adopted March 12, 1943.

PAUL McCLOSKEY, M. D., *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Cambria-Somerset

RETAIL DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION

Johnstown, Pa.

(Pharmaceutical Association)

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Pharmacy Corps bill S. 216; H. R. 997 is now pending in Congress, providing for the creation of a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army, to be organized under graduate pharmacists skilled and learned in the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines; and

Whereas, in the treatment of disease and the care of the sick or injured, the services of skilled, reliable, and experienced graduate pharmacists are essential and such services are second only to the services of skilled physicians and surgeons; and

Whereas, it is the well-established public policy of the United States and of every State thereof to require all persons engaged in the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines to be graduate pharmacists; and

Whereas the health, safety, and preservation of life to every member of the armed forces of the United States is of primary and paramount importance for the safety of the Nation; and

Whereas members of the armed forces of the United States and especially those who are overseas at various fighting fronts are entitled to receive, and it is the policy and desire of the people of the United States to furnish to them, the best

treatment and the most proficient services within the capacity of the people and especially the services of proficient and skillful graduate pharmacists to safeguard the health and lives of its fighting men; and

Whereas the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines is essentially a professional service requiring great skill, intimate knowledge and experience with drugs and medicines: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Cambria-Somerset Pharmaceutical Association unanimously endorse the Pharmacy Corps bill, S. 216; H. R. 997, and request the members of Congress to enact the same into law; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary prepare and transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to each Senator or Member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States, and that the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania are hereby respectfully urged and requested to support the said Pharmacy Corps bill.

(The Cambria-Somerset Retail Druggists Association adopted the following resolution at the regular monthly meeting held September 24, 1942, in Johnstown, Pa. :)

To protect the health of the Nation, men and women who practice the profession of pharmacy in civil life are required by law to have a high standard of education and training.

It is hereby resolved by the Cambria-Somerset Retail Druggists Association that the same high standard should be observed in the ranks of the armed forces of the United States. It is understood by this association that after a short period of training, men from various walks of life are permitted to store, transport, compound, dispense, and otherwise handle potent drugs and medicinal preparations. It is only just and right that our fighters have the same protection as civilians. In order to safeguard the health and lives of the men in the armed forces, only men of training and experience should handle these potent drugs and medicinal preparations.

It is also resolved by this group that only graduate pharmacists should be employed for these duties in the service, and it is respectfully requested that our representatives in Congress support the Durham-Reynolds bill now before that body, which bill gives pharmacists proper recognition and creates a Pharmaceutical Corps in the Army as a separate unit.

In civil life, pharmacists are required by law to have completed a 4-year course embracing applied, practical, and theoretical pharmacy; materia medica, botany, organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, pharmacognosy, bacteriology, and physiology. A 3-month period of training in the service therefore, could not possibly equip a man for this important work or safeguard the health and lives of our men in the service.

JAMES B. HERSHBERGER,
President.

GRAFTON F. PORCH,
Secretary.

MR. TIBBOTT. That is all I have to say. Thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you. We are delighted to have you with us and to have had the opportunity of hearing your views.

The next witness will be Mr. Ray.

STATEMENT OF L. S. RAY, ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, THE AMERICAN LEGION

THE CHAIRMAN. Will you please give your full name and address to the reporter, and the organization you head.

MR. RAY. L. S. Ray, acting executive secretary, national legislative committee, the American Legion.

Mr. Chairman, having in mind that you gentlemen are anxious to complete the hearing as quickly as possible, I have prepared a very brief statement which with your permission I would like to have incorporated.

The CHAIRMAN. All right; suppose you read it to us.

Mr. RAY. Thank you. I will be glad to.

The American Legion favors the bill now before this committee, H. R. 997, and at its last national convention, held at Kansas City, Mo., September 19-21, 1942, passed the following resolution:

That a Pharmacy Corps be organized in the Army to provide an adequately educated and trained personnel for the compounding and dispensing of medicines and the taking over of many duties in the Medical Supply Service now being performed by medical officers, thereby releasing many doctors for medical duties.

This subject was studied and discussed by our national defense committee. It was their thought that the Army should make the fullest possible use of the pharmacists of the country, and their specialized training would be of great value to the Army in the purchase, shipment, storage, standardization, compounding, and dispensing of drugs and medical supplies.

We are of the opinion that in most instances this group employed in the manufacture, wholesale and retail handling of drugs and medical supplies are better qualified to perform these highly technical duties than are most of the medical personnel. In short, they possess the knowledge requiring many years of specialized training.

It is my understanding that at least 20 State legislatures have passed resolutions favoring the enactment of this measure. We hope this committee will favorably report this bill at the earliest possible date in order that the measure may be considered by the Senate before the summer recess, plans for which have been announced.

That completes my statement.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity of submitting this statement.

The CHAIRMAN. We are always glad to hear from the American Legion. I have had, over the course of the past year, a great number of letters from Legion posts all over the United States asking for the passage of this bill. I didn't know until today that your national organization had insisted upon its passage.

Mr. RAY. That is true, Senator, and likewise, many departments and State organizations have taken similar action. I don't know of any bill that has been before us for a long time that has had stronger recommendation than this bill has had.

The CHAIRMAN. Our next witness will be Dr. H. Everett Kendig. I believe you are chairman of the Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in Government Service, of 1808 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Doctor, we will be very glad to have you make any statement that you may desire in regard to H. R. 997 to establish a Pharmacy Corps in the Medical Department of the Regular Army, the bill which passed in the House last week.

**STATEMENT OF DR. H. EVERETT KENDIG, CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE
ON THE STATUS OF PHARMACISTS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Dr. KENDIG. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The Pharmacy Corps bill, now before you for consideration, bears the endorsement of every branch of the profession of pharmacy. I appear at this hearing as chairman of the Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service, which is a joint committee of—

1. The American Pharmaceutical Association;
2. The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy;
3. The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy;
4. The National Association of Retail Druggists.

In addition, the National Wholesale Druggists Association and the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association have endorsed this bill; and the National Drug Trade Conference, whose membership includes, in addition to the organizations already mentioned, the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, and the Proprietary Association, has approved the legislation.

Congressman Durham has stated the objectives of this legislation and the provisions of the bill. I will explain how the legislation will achieve these objectives.

The basic objective of the bill is to give soldiers the same protection in the use of drugs and medicines that civilians receive.

The question naturally arises: What sort of protection is necessary in the use of drugs and medicines? Gentlemen, the legislature of 48 States have answered that question, and Congress itself has answered it for the District of Columbia. These State laws vary in some particulars, but I can summarize the protection they provide, as follows:

Forty-six out of forty-eight States require a man or woman to have completed 4 years of study at an approved college of pharmacy, and, in addition, have served a year or more of internship before he can take the State examination to be legally qualified to practice pharmacy.

Senator BRIDGES. Just a moment, please. What are the two States that have failed to take that action?

Dr. KENDIG. Vermont and Nevada.

Senator BRIDGES. What do they provide?

Dr. KELLY. They provide that the applicant shall have had satisfactory experience and passed an examination before the board.

Senator BRIDGES. With no definite standards, Dr. Kelly?

Dr. KELLY. Well, it is left in those States to the board to require whatever they wish to. For your information, the last legislature of Vermont proposed such legislation. It is now pending as I understand it, and it will be enacted later.

Senator BRIDGES. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed, Doctor.

Dr. KENDIG. Under the pharmacy laws of all 48 States and the District of Columbia, the compounding of physicians' prescriptions, the sale of poisons and dangerous drugs and the dispensing of narcotics are rigidly limited to licensed pharmacists. Under the pharmacy laws of all 48 States and the District of Columbia, no drug store may be kept open to the public except under the personal and immediate

supervision of a registered pharmacist. Usually this is achieved through the issuance of a permit by the State board of pharmacy. In some States, the board of pharmacy prescribes the minimum amount of technical and professional equipment which a pharmacy must have available at all times.

So important is the safeguarding of public health in the matter of drugs and medicines, that the State governments, through their boards of pharmacy or boards of health, keep close control on the practice of pharmacy at all times. All pharmacists must renew their licenses annually; inspections are made at periodic intervals to make sure all pharmacies are meeting the State standards of pharmaceutical practice. Inspectors take samples of various drugs and medicines as dispensed by the pharmacist and subject them to exacting tests to make sure they meet legal standards of purity, quality, and strength. Some State laws require that drugs and medicines can be manufactured only under the direction and supervision of a licensed pharmacist.

In short, every conceivable safeguard is thrown around the civilian practice of pharmacy in order to provide the public with the protection to which it is entitled. This is important whether it is the teaspoonful of milk of magnesia you give your child for an upset stomach, or the sulfapyridine tablets your physician prescribes to save your wife from the ravages of pneumonia. Even the simplest drug, such as milk of magnesia, unless it is up to standard, will not produce the results expected of it, and this would defeat the purpose of the physician who prescribes it on the layman who takes it. You, as a civilian, are assured that the medicine which comes into your home is exactly what has been ordered, that it has been standardized to meet definite standards of strength, so that you or your physician can expect definite therapeutic results from a specific dose.

To be qualified to give you this protection, a man must have a sound, comprehensive professional education. That is why pharmacy laws now require him to hold a bachelor of science degree in pharmacy from a recognized college of pharmacy and that is why the leading universities of the country; Columbia, Rutgers, Fordham, the Universities of Colorado, West Virginia, Montana, Idaho, Maryland, Illinois, Wisconsin, Southern and Northern California, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, North Carolina, the State Colleges of South Dakota, Washington and Oregon—some 65 in all—maintain a college of pharmacy as an integral part of their educational institutions. You will also find institutions of the same high standard located in Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, Massachusetts, and other States.

The pharmacy student receives a thorough training in chemistry, physics, bacteriology, the biological sciences, toxicology, pharmacognosy, and pharmacology—all of the basic sciences which are necessary to an understanding of the properties and uses of drugs, in addition to the pharmacy courses which deal with the actual practice of the profession. The student must be able to identify drugs by sight, taste, and smell; he must know how to test them for potency; he must know their dose; he must know their physical, chemical, and physiological incompatibilities as well as their poisonous properties. All this is of the greatest importance for human life, our most precious possession, rests in the hands of the pharmacist when he compounds a prescription. The physician is taught little concerning

drugs and medicines other than their therapeutic action. In civilian life the doctor depends on pharmacist for the reliability of the drugs he uses and for the safety of the dose he prescribes.

Civilian courts have repeatedly held that, since most people are ignorant of the qualities and reactions of drugs, the man who assumes to act in the capacity of a pharmacist gives an implied warranty of the quality of the drug dispensed, that it is the kind called for, that he has the skill of a pharmacist, and that he will exercise due and proper care.

Certainly the man in the service of his country has a right to expect the same protection in the drugs and medicines he receives that the legislature of 48 States and the Congress have given the American public in the drugs and medicines they use.

The enactment of the bill now before you for consideration will make it possible to give the soldier that protection for it will place the pharmaceutical service of the Army in the hands of the only man who is qualified by education and training to direct and render pharmaceutical service, the pharmacist.

What is the situation at present in the Army which we seek to correct? In the first place, it was understood that those pharmacists who have entered the Army under the Selective Service Act in considerable numbers—more than 6,000 are believed to be in uniform now—were to be detailed to the Medical Department, given their basic training, and, insofar as possible, assigned to pharmaceutical or related duties, as privates or with technical ratings in some cases up to that of technical sergeant. A pharmacist inductee is eligible for officer training, as are all soldiers, but if they go through officers' candidate school and are commissioned they are not commissioned as pharmacists, and generally are not employed as pharmacists. The Medical Department has stated that there is not sufficient pharmaceutical work in the Army to assure that every pharmacist who is drafted will be assigned to pharmaceutical duties, yet at the same time the Army has operated six schools for training pharmacy technicians. The pharmacy technician is a man from the ranks, generally with no pharmaceutical training or experience, who is given a 90-day course of instruction with the expressed purpose of qualifying him to act as an assistant to a registered pharmacist. Our study of the situation, however, reveals the fact that actually these 90-day men are attempting to discharge pharmaceutical duties which go far beyond their training. They are performing pharmaceutical tasks and assuming responsibilities which would not be permitted in civil life under the laws of any State in the Union.

In some installations these men are in charge of the pharmacy and graduate registered pharmacists are under their direction. Under the Army system of the rights, privileges, and duties of rank, the situation in which inadequately trained men are in authority over men of greater training produces friction, but when this condition exists in the handling of drugs and medicines, the implication can be most serious, involving the health and even the lives of our armed soldiers. And while the Army is operating these 90-day schools and turning out inadequately trained men to act as pharmacists it is assigning many graduate registered pharmacists who come in under selective service, to nonpharmaceutical duties.

We submit that it is a flagrant waste of manpower to place pharmaceutically trained men in the Army where they cannot use their professional skill, and at the same time place inadequately trained men in pharmaceutical positions. The graduate registered pharmacist has a minimum of 5 years of his time and thousands of dollars in his pharmaceutical education. With this investment he has acquired a specialized skill and training, a specialized skill which the Army needs in the efficient operation of a pharmaceutical service. If the Army fails to make use of this skill, it is wasting the trained pharmaceutical manpower of this country.

In a statement to the House Committee on Military Affairs, Gov. Robert O. Blood, of New Hampshire, who was a field surgeon in the last war, stated that while in the field service he saw medicines and medical supplies distributed by anyone but pharmacists at great risk to our soldiers and most certainly at no economy to our Government. He expressed the hope that the error of the last war would not occur in the present conflict, but that pharmacutists would take their proper place in the war where their training, ability, and education would be of the same service as in peace. To make this effective, he urged that representatives of the pharmaceutical profession be given the same recognition as practitioners of dentistry, veterinary science, and medicine.

And may I say that the number of trained pharmacists in the United States is not large enough to justify the diversion of any number of them to nonpharmaceutical service by the Army. The withdrawal of thousands upon thousands of physicians to meet the needs of the armed forces has placed a tremendous burden on those doctors who have remained in civil life, and those doctors must look to pharmacists for more than the usual assistance. Dependable studies have shown that by the end of 1942, some 10 percent of the pharmacists of the country were in the armed forces and that approximately 10 percent of the pharmacies of the United States had been closed. We must do everything we can to conserve and make the most efficient use of the available medical and pharmaceutical manpower of this country.

Senator BRIDGES. Are you familiar with what percentage of the 6,000 pharmacists which you state are in the armed services now are actually practicing their profession in the armed services, and what percentage are in other branches of the service?

Dr. KENDIG. We have no accurate statistics on this matter, Senator Bridges. We have tried to obtain that information but are unable to. The Army itself does not seem to have it.

Senator BRIDGES. Would you be good enough to express your judgment as to that? Would it be a large percentage of the men or would it be comparatively small?

Dr. KENDIG. I would say a large percentage. I am guessing. I hesitate to use the words "large percentage" but certainly more than 50 percent, possibly 75, although, understand, I am guessing.

Senator BRIDGES. Surely.

Dr. KENDIG. The second situation which this bill would correct is the present division of responsibility and authority for the purchase, testing, standardization, storage, shipment, compounding, and dispensing with drugs and medicines among several corps in the

Medical Department. Pharmaceutical duties are carried on, in part, by the Sanitary Corps, the Medical Administrative Corps, the Medical Corps, and others. This bill would centralize all of these pharmaceutical duties under a Pharmacy Corps under the supervision of the men best qualified to perform them—professionally educated and trained pharmacists. Such a centralization would free many physicians and others to perform duties for which they are better qualified and for which their education and training has prepared them, while providing a better check on the quality of drugs and medicines purchased by the Army and raising the standards of pharmaceutical service rendered to the armed forces.

Many of the drugs and medicines being purchased by the Army today are being manufactured by companies who have never manufactured them before. One of the greatest shocks to the civilian pharmacist when he enters the Army dispensary is the fact that so many of the labels on the drugs and medicines bear names of companies he never heard of before, despite his years of experience in the practice of pharmacy. This situation makes it of paramount importance that a close check be kept on the drugs that are purchased to make sure they meet acceptable standards of purity, quality, and strength. Pharmacists are trained to keep such a check because in civil life the pharmacist is responsible for every drug or medicine he dispenses. It is a most extraordinary situation that in civil life the pharmacist is responsible for the quality of drugs and medicines used to treat disease, while in the Army this responsibility is assumed by or delegated to physicians who have no education or training to qualify them for such an important obligation.

We do not believe that the term "G. I." or "Government issue" should be synonymous with "substandard." On the contrary, we feel that "G. I." should mean "top quality." Our men and women in uniform are exposed to enough hazards to lives and health at the hands of our enemies. We should not expose them to additional hazards in connection with the drugs and medicines they use. That is why we ask your favorable action on this bill; to raise the standards of pharmaceutical practice in the Army, at least up to the standards of civilian practice.

There is no doubt that a pharmacy corps, properly organized, can effect savings in the purchase, storage, and distribution of drugs and medical supplies which will fully justify its establishment in addition to the improved service and protection it can guarantee.

The Pharmacy Corps can also be of great service in connection with the use and disposition of the large stocks of drugs and medical supplies which will be on hand in Army depots at the close of the war and in preventing the deplorable conditions which followed World War I, when surplus drugs and medicines were sold by pushcart peddlers on the streets of New York and other equally dangerous and distressing conditions were allowed to develop.

We submit that these objectives are sound and they are constructive. They represent necessary, long overdue improvements in the handling of drugs and medicines in the Army.

What were the objections to this legislation raised by the Surgeon General's office last fall? Brig. Gen. Larry B. McAfee, assistant to the Surgeon General, made three main points which I wish to refute in their entirety.

The first objection of the Surgeon General's office was that this bill is a peacetime measure which should not be given consideration at a time when the Nation is engaged in a war. Mr. Chairman, this is a peacetime measure only in the sense that it provides for a permanent pharmaceutical organization in the Regular Army which will remain after the war and form a nucleus of trained men which can be expanded during a time of emergency to any required strength. Its provisions not only could be made effective as soon as the bill is enacted, but we confidently expect them to be put into operation immediately after its passage. It was clearly the intent of the House, in passing this bill by unanimous action, that its provisions should be made effective at once for the protection of the health of the millions of men and women in uniform.

The second objection of the Surgeon General's office was, to quote General McAfee: "The technical service rendered by registered pharmacists does not demand or merit a commission." In discussing this point, General McAfee classed the pharmacist with the X-ray technician, who keeps the X-ray machine clean, lubricates it, tightens up loose parts, and makes minor repairs, and with the dental technician, who assists the dentist, hands him instruments, performs mechanical operations in the laboratory, heats the water to sterilize instruments, and so forth. Gentlemen, it is just nonsense to attempt to place on parity a man who has by practice acquired a technical skill of a kind, and a pharmacist who has had professional education in an accredited university school. Quite apart from the difference in educational and training requirements, which the Surgeon General's office apparently overlooks, may I say that the responsibility of human life which the pharmacist assumes in the practice of his profession places him in a class by himself. The X-ray or dental technician assumes no such responsibility; he is just a helper with the nonessential who does drudgery chores for someone else. The responsibility of human life assumed by the pharmacist, on the other hand, is one which falls upon him personally, for he performs an individualized task for which he solely is accountable, and no physician, unless he is also a graduate of a school of pharmacy, is competent by education, training, or experience to direct, supervise, or even criticize. At the hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs, Congressman Fenton, who was a medical officer in the last war, and served as medical officer in charge of a dispensary, replied directly to General McAfee on this point, stating that if the pharmacist should make a mistake in the issuance of a drug, it might mean the lives of many men, whereas the X-ray technician or laboratory technician does not have this responsibility over the lives of soldiers.

The third objection of the Surgeon General's office was that the pharmacists are not needed in the Army because there is little compounding in the field, that drugs are put up in tablet form and that "any intelligent boy can read the label." Although in the field of actual combat the pharmaceutical needs may be fewer than in installations behind the lines, a study of the Army drug supply table will show that it contains practically every narcotic, potent, and dangerous drug known to be effective in the treatment of disease. As a matter of fact, the Public Relations Section of the Army Air Forces completely refuted General McAfee's statement in a recent news release describing the pharmaceutical laboratory established by the Medical Corps at Scott Field.

"One glance at the * * * laboratory," says the release, "will blow to smithereens that old gag about 'the Army using one kinda pill for every disease.'" According to this official release, this one pharmacy fills over 18,000 prescriptions a month for major and minor illnesses, requiring 425 gallons of liquids, 120 pounds of ointments, and 15,000 capsules.

Furthermore, when the Surgeon General's office states that pharmacists are not needed because there is little compounding in the field, it begs the issue. The purpose of this bill is not merely to place the compounding of drugs and medicines under qualified pharmacists, its objective is to place every phase of the handling of drugs and medicines, from their purchase, analysis, standardization, and storage, right through to their ultimate compounding and dispensing, under the supervision and direction of professionally educated and trained pharmacists—in other words, to render a complete pharmaceutical service.

In the light of careful analysis, it can be seen that none of the objections of General McAfee is valid. In conclusion, we ask your favorable consideration of the Pharmacy Corps bill in order that our men and women in uniform may have the protection of the same high standard of pharmaceutical service which is provided by law for the civilian public; and second, in order to improve the efficiency of the Army by placing all phases of the handling of drugs and medicines under a corps composed of the best trained men in the field.

Gentlemen, the legislatures of 20 States have adopted resolutions to Congress urging the enactment of this bill, and I ask permission to file copies of these actions of the States of California, Iowa, Michigan, Oklahoma, New York, North Carolina, Arkansas, Washington, Utah, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Georgia, Montana, Rhode Island, Texas, New Jersey, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, and Maryland.

Similar resolutions have been adopted by many medical, dental, and pharmaceutical associations, and a large number of civic, religious, and educational organizations. I wish also to file copies of representative resolutions from this group.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. If no objection, they will be filed.

Senator JOHNSON, do you have any questions?

Senator JOHNSON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Gurney?

Senator GURNEY. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Lodge?

Senator LODGE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Bridges?

Senator BRIDGES. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Ray, when did you say the American Legion took action favorable to this bill?

Mr. RAY. At the last national convention at Kansas City, September 1942.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

If there are no questions, we will have the next witness.

Dr. Kelly, do you care to say anything about the bill?

Dr. KELLY. No, only I am prepared to answer any questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Newton, do you care to say anything?

Dr. NEWTON. I am prepared to answer any questions regarding the educational qualifications.

Senator BRIDGES. Doctor, I would like to ask you a few questions along that line.

The CHAIRMAN. Come around, please, Doctor.

STATEMENT OF DR. HOWARD C. NEWTON, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION COLLEGES OF PHARMACY, 179 LONGWOOD AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS.

Senator BRIDGES. Doctor, will you describe for the benefit of the committee just briefly the type of the pharmacy course that a boy or girl takes on that subject today and what he would have to do in order to qualify?

Dr. NEWTON. Yes.

Senator BRIDGES. For a degree.

Dr. NEWTON. I will try to give that as briefly as possible. First, it is recognized that pharmacists must have a good knowledge of chemistry as a basic science. In that we find the student is required to have full courses in inorganic chemistry, in organic chemistry, qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, and biochemistry.

Secondly, we recognize that the biological sciences are equally necessary, and in this course we have courses in zoology, botany, public health, and in pharmacology and physiology.

Then we have a large group of courses which one would naturally expect to constitute a major subject within the classification of pharmacy. In this we have the general theoretical pharmacy courses, including dispensing, which is the application of all the theoretical and practical contents of this course in pharmacy which has been given in the previous years.

Then we also recognize the matter of general education in order that the graduate may really qualify as an educated man. He must have an adequate knowledge of the use of English and such physics and mathematics as may be necessary to implement his work in the course that he is taking.

Senator BRIDGES. Doctor, in the admission of a student to the college of pharmacy, what are the minimum educational requirements for admission to that institution?

Dr. NEWTON. The general minimum qualifications are those which we ordinarily have as qualifications for admission to any general college, with the addition of certain prescribed sciences. In other words, 15 units of high school work with certain electives which we require—mathematics and sciences in the curriculum of a high school.

Senator BRIDGES. Anyone that is admitted to the college of pharmacy must have a minimum education, must be a graduate of a high school or a secondary institution?

Dr. NEWTON. A graduate of a high school or a secondary institution, that is correct.

Senator BRIDGES. When persons graduate from such an institution and complete the course successfully, they get a degree of bachelor of science, do they?

Dr. NEWTON. They have the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.

Senator BRIDGES. They have a degree of bachelor of science and pharmacy?

Dr. NEWTON. Yes.

Senator BRIDGES. Then, reference was made to a year's internship, which is required in many States before they can take the State examination. What do you mean by a year's internship, and under what supervision is that internee?

Dr. NEWTON. That refers to what, in common language, is called practical experience. In other words, the atmosphere of the dispensing counter. It gives that atmosphere which is so necessary that they can safely dispense drugs and dispense them under conditions that we find when we serve the public.

Senator BRIDGES. Now, Doctor, about students today in pharmacy, in the various colleges, I have heard the story that the number has been greatly reduced. What is the situation?

Dr. NEWTON. The situation is that the members—the numbers have been greatly reduced. While I don't have that figure as of today, I have it as of not many days ago, and we find about one-half as many enrolled now as are normally enrolled.

Senator BRIDGES. Would you be able to give us the approximate registration in colleges of pharmacy throughout the country today compared to normal times?

Dr. NEWTON. Well, as of today, unless Dean Rogers has that—do you have that before you, Dean Rogers—Dean Rogers is chairman of the executive committee, whose duty it is to gather statistics.

Dr. ROGERS. The enrollment in 1941 and 1942 was 8,200, that is in the association schools, members of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, and at the present time our enrollments have been reduced to approximately—between 30 and 40 percent of normal, that is what they are at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions, Senator Lodge?

Senator LODGE. No, thanks.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Gurney?

Senator GURNEY. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Johnson?

Senator JOHNSON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we are very much obliged to you, Doctor, you have given us a lot of information here this morning. I didn't know that a man, to be qualified as a pharmacist, had to have all this particular college education, and particularly in regard to his internship. You have to have an internship before you become a pharmacist and I think that is a fine thing.

It recalls to my mind that a year or two ago some very prominent man here in Washington was killed as the result of the improper filling of a prescription.

Senator LODGE. That was the chaplain of the Senate, Dr. Phillips.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, gentlemen. Are there any other witnesses?

Mr. JONES. I have here a statement—

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. Jones, will you give for the record your name?

Mr. JONES. Rowland Jones, Jr., Washington representative of the National Association of retail druggists. I ask leave to have this statement incorporated in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it will be so done.
(Statement referred to is as follows:)

STATEMENT BY ROWLAND JONES, JR. WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS

(Filed with the Senate Military Affairs Committee in support of the Pharmacy
Corps bill, H. R. 997)

Pharmacy is a civilian profession which involves duties which have their counterpart in the Army. It is a distinct calling in civil life, of comparable status with medicine and dentistry and one which only pharmacists are qualified to practice.

The American public requires that those who compound and dispense drugs and medicines meet high requirements of education, training, and experience before they are entrusted with the responsibility of handling strychnine, morphine, sulfanilamide, and other potent drugs and poisons. The civilian pharmacist must be a graduate of a 4-year course in pharmacy in an accredited college of pharmacy, must serve a year or more of internship, and then must pass very stringent State examinations in order to be licensed.

SOLDIER IS NOT PROTECTED

No corresponding protection is afforded the soldier. The Army permits drugs and medicines to be compounded by enlisted men; in some cases the man is given 90-day instruction, but not all of the men who are today performing pharmaceutical tasks in Army hospitals and installations have had even this much training. The Army seems disposed to regard pharmacy as a work of a subsidiary nature which the physician can undertake as a matter of course, or which can be relegated to persons with limited or undefined training. In doing so, it fails to give the soldier the protection to which he is entitled.

The modern treatment of disease requires the use of such highly specialized, complex compounds as sulfanilamide, sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine, and sulfaguanidine, and serums, vaccines and antitoxins. These very effective new drugs have greatly changed the procedure of the Army doctor; no longer does he confine his prescribing to the drugs found in the simple lists of a few years ago. The safety of our men in uniform demands that those who handle these drugs, and similar medicines, be highly trained, competent individuals who are familiar with the character of the potent substances they supply.

ARMY NEEDS PHARMACY CORPS

At the present time, in the Army, various phases of the purchase, shipment, storage, compounding, and dispensing of drugs and medicines are assigned to the Sanitary Corps, the Medical Corps, and the Medical Administrative Corps, with consequent division of authority and responsibility, overlapping of duties, and unnecessary red tape. All of these functions should be coordinated in a Pharmacy Corps of equal standing and authority as the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps. Pharmacists by their education and training know how to purchase drugs and medicines wisely and economically. They are competent to standardize them. They know the special precautions which must be taken in storing and transporting certain drugs to prevent deterioration through excessive heat, cold, moisture, or dryness. Failure to utilize fully the services of pharmacists can only result in a lack of efficiency and an uneconomic use of medical supplies.

In addition to his knowledge of the sources of supply of drugs, their testing, storage, transportation, compounding, dispensing, and use, the pharmacist's training fits him to render other special duties related to the furnishing of health services, should an emergency demand it.

WOULD FREE DOCTORS FOR OTHER DUTIES

Enactment of the Pharmacy Corps bill will not only give the American soldier the protection of a well-coordinated pharmaceutical service, make available large, unused resources of skill and knowledge for fruitful application, but would release many physicians who are now performing tasks which could be handled as well or better by pharmacists. The Army is short of physicians and yet many doctors are performing tasks which are more pharmaceutical than medical. Several medical journals have recently warned that many physicians in the Army are liable to lose their skill and technique through lack of their use. I believe that

physicians in the Army should be relieved of all the duties which they now perform, which could be assumed by men with pharmaceutical training.

In recent months the problem of the efficient utilization of available manpower in the all-out war effort has grown in importance by leaps and bounds. Many agencies of the Government are devoting a large amount of time, effort, and money to studies and investigations in an effort to develop ways and means of utilizing the available manpower of the Nation in a practical and efficient manner.

A WASTE OF MANPOWER

Under the present and past Army practice, the administration of our military personnel has allowed—and at times sought to condone—an extravagant waste of manpower in the field of pharmacy. One of the major objectives of this proposed legislation to establish a separate Pharmacy Corps in the Army is to correct this situation.

I. The placing of pharmaceutically trained personnel in the Army in positions where they cannot use their professional skill is a waste of manpower.

When an employer obtains the services of an individual, he pays for two distinct things: First, the actual time the employee spends in the performance of his duties, and, second, the time spent by the employee in the past in preparing himself along specialized lines. If the employer does not get the full benefit of this specialized training, a waste of manpower results.

A registered pharmacist has completed a course in a college of pharmacy covering 4 years. He has an investment in his professional education amounting to at least \$3,000. On the average, this educational cost is much higher. That investment has become a part of the individual, for it has purchased a specialized skill. The Nation has need of this specialized skill in its armed forces; and if, after a man's induction into the armed forces, the Army fails to use that skill, the Army and the Nation sustain a loss that is irrecoverable. In other words, by failing to use the specialized skill, the Government has drafted the whole man but it gets only a part of the man—the less valuable part.

ARMY LOSES VALUABLE ASSET

II. The placing of untrained men in pharmaceutical positions by the Army is also a flagrant waste of manpower. If the nonpharmacist assigned to pharmaceutical duties has had training or experience qualifying him for work which the Army needs in the prosecution of the war, the Government loses the benefit of that person's specific qualification. That qualification becomes a lost war asset.

In addition, the Army loses the 90 days' time required for giving the non-pharmacist the limited training in the Army specialist school, plus the cost of such training. Thus the armed forces lose a maximum of 180 days in the case of every nonpharmacist selected and used in the performance of pharmaceutical duties: First, the 90 days spent by the trainee in the Army's school, and second, the 90 days of pharmaceutical duty which might well have been performed by a qualified pharmacist.

PHARMACISTS COULD RELIEVE DOCTORS

III. The number of trained pharmacists in the United States is not large enough to justify the diversion of any part of them to nonprofessional service, either in the armed forces or on the civilian front. Recent census figures have disclosed that the number of registered pharmacists is smaller than generally had been supposed. The net number of new registrations of pharmacists has not been large enough in recent years to replace the pharmacists eliminated by death, retirement, and shifts to other fields of activity. At a time when the draft has taken a substantial proportion of physicians out of civilian practice, the overburdened physicians remaining in their respective communities need even more assistance than normally from the pharmacists in adequately meeting the health needs of their communities. There are entire counties in the country where no pharmacists remain to serve the public need.

COULD HANDLE PROCUREMENT

There are many communities in the country where the nearest physician is many miles away. Such physicians should not be burdened with the task of preparing medicines as well as prescribing them. With the scarcity of pharmacists in civilian communities, it is a reckless waste of manpower to put pharmacists into the armed forces in positions that others could better fill.

If the physicians in the armed forces were relieved of some of the duties which they now perform for which pharmacists are qualified, it would not be necessary to take so many physicians from civilian life and thus create a serious civilian health hazard.

There are many duties now performed by Army physicians that should be turned over to a specialized Pharmacy Corps. Among these are the selection, procurement, safeguarding and dispensing of drugs, medicines, chemicals and surgical supplies; the performance of routine tests and procedures under the physicians' supervision and direction, the keeping of records, the making of reports, and the preservation of valuable statistical data.

In selecting drugs and chemicals, the pharmacist has training and experience of a kind not possessed by the physician. As an example, a trained pharmacist would know when an inexpensive United States Pharmacopoeia drug could be used instead of an expensive proprietary preparation; and that knowledge would make it possible to effect considerable economies in the operation of the medical service of the Army. It should be remembered that the physician's knowledge of pharmacy is quite as limited as the pharmacist's knowledge of the practice of medicine. This is recognized everywhere except in our armed forces.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO BEST SERVICE

IV. The men serving in the armed forces of the Nation are entitled to the same protection against incompetent pharmaceutical practice as the civilian population receives as a matter of course. Such service and protection is not available in our armed forces.

The legislatures of the 48 States and the territories have long since set up rigid requirements governing the practice of pharmacy. The Congress has established like standards and safeguards for the District of Columbia. Four years of education and training in a recognized college of pharmacy has become practically the universal prerequisite to registration as a pharmacist. This constitutes a recognition, clear and unmistakable, that public health and safety requires that persons entrusted with the compounding and dispensing of potent drugs and medicines have a minimum of 4 years—not 9 weeks in a cram school—of preparation. No evidence has ever been presented that even tends to prove that an individual, by reason of his induction into the armed forces, becomes immune to the dangers of potent drugs and medicines unskillfully compounded or ignorantly administered. There is no reason to believe that a person in the armed forces requires less pharmaceutical protection than the person in civilian life. The armies of the majority of the nations of the world have long recognized the verities of this situation. No other nation has been so reckless with the health and lives of its soldiers as to turn them over to the tender mercies of the 90-day-wonder, the product of the Army's training schools.

MUST HAVE SEPARATE CORPS

V. Adequate pharmaceutical service in the armed forces can be insured only by the creation of a separate Pharmacy Corps.

That an independent status for professions is necessary has been recognized heretofore in the creation of a Medical Corps, a Nurses' Corps, a Veterinary Corps, and a Dental Corps. The fact that nonpharmacists are used in the Army for pharmaceutical duties and that trained pharmacists have been assigned to work unrelated to their qualifications, is itself ample proof that that condition will continue so long as pharmacy remains without voice or representation in the determination of policies governing the administration of a competent pharmaceutical service.

It should be stressed constantly that this proposed legislation does not contemplate that all members of a Pharmacy Corps be commissioned.

However, an adequate number of highly trained and qualified pharmacists should be commissioned in a separate Pharmacy Corps, in order that pharmacy may make itself felt and heard in the formation of Army medical policy. Unless there are pharmacist officers of equal dignity and rank with the medical officers with whom they serve, who can meet their medical colleagues on even terms, Army medical policy will continue to fail, as it has in the past, to reflect the advances which have been made in medical procedures in civil life as a direct result of pharmaceutical contributions.

Pharmaceutical chemists have developed many new chemotherapeutic agencies within recent years. They have also devised new vehicles for the administration of old drugs. These are improvements in public health service which it is essential

that the Army should recognize and use. While it is not contended that these new drugs, vehicles, and methods are unknown to the medical profession, it is a fact that many of the older, and therefore the policy-making medical officers, are conservative to a marked degree and disposed to follow the older procedures which they learned years ago. Associating with them—as equals—a certain number of men trained in modern pharmaceutical science and practice would be a potent factor in broadening and bringing up to date the antiquated medical practice which characterizes our Army.

A THREAT TO PHARMACY STANDARDS

VI. The production of 90-day trainees in the Army specialist schools, who have had no adequate pharmaceutical training before induction into the armed forces, and who obtain no training worthy of the name after induction, constitutes a threat to the standards of the profession of pharmacy, which have been laboriously built up over many years. These standards are even now subject to attack in State legislatures by self-seeking individuals trying to find a shortcut for entering the profession by bypassing the essential 4-year course now almost universally required. The training of nonpharmacists in Army 90-day specialist schools will inevitably increase the pressure, after the war, for a lowering of standards, when hundreds and even thousands of these half-trained 90-day wonders return to civilian life. They will be in a position to plead that they are ex-servicemen, and as such entitled to special consideration, and that if they have enough training to compound and dispense drugs and medicines to fighting men, their ability to compound and dispense such drugs and medicines for civilian use should not be questioned.

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

The establishment of a separate Pharmacy Corps in the Army is a reform that has been too long delayed. The evils and dangers resulting from the Army's use of unqualified persons in the compounding and dispensing of potent drugs and medicines for our fighting men should be evident to all. Indeed, it is surprising that the introduction of legislation to create a separate Pharmacy Corps in the Army should be the subject of opposition from any quarter. No argument has been made thus far to this committee, which in anywise supports the position previously taken by the Medical Department of the Army.

This committee has at its disposal voluminous evidence of dangerous malpractice which has existed in the Army down to this day. It is obvious that our national morale would be damaged were all of these facts to be released to the general public. They are a matter for the consideration of the Military Affairs Committee in executive session. Even cursory examination of the information already available will prove, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, that the legislation creating a separate Pharmacy Corps in the Army should be approved without further delay.

As a nation we are in the process of building the best-trained and best-equipped army the world has ever seen. Eleven million men will be taken from their peacetime pursuits and placed in military service of one kind or another. The American people want, and indeed demand, that no expense and no effort be spared to bring this war to a victorious and early conclusion. It goes without saying that efficient, modern methods are essential if America is to win this war. We believe that such methods are now being used in every department and every section of our armed forces, save in this one particular—the lack of an adequate, efficient, and effective pharmaceutical service. Failure to supply it by the only method that can be suggested, namely, separate Pharmacy Corps in the Army, will inevitably lead to a lowered efficiency and unnecessary and avoidable additions to our lists of casualties.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, gentlemen, we will hear from General White.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. M. G. WHITE

The CHAIRMAN. All right, General, go right ahead.

General WHITE. I have no prepared statement, Mr. Chairman. About 1936 the National Defense Act was amended to change the requirements for appointment in the Medical Administrative Corps and to reduce the strength of that corps. I believe at that time it

was the view of the Surgeon General that the Medical Administrative Corps could well be abandoned entirely. The proposal, however, that was finally enacted into law fixed the strength at 16, and changed the qualifications for appointment to the present requirement that members of the Medical Administrative Corps be graduate pharmacists.

At that time I think it would have been entirely logical to change the name of the Medical Administrative Corps to the Pharmacy Corps or any similar name.

Since the beginning of the emergency, however, the Medical Administrative Corps has become one of the most important groups we have in the Medical Department. Appointments there now number thousands in the Army of the United States. There are many pharmacists in the Medical Administrative Corps. The last report I had showed that approximately 600 pharmacists had been commissioned in the Medical Administrative Corps, and there were more than 150 then in the officer candidate schools.

Senator LODGE. Are they doing pharmaceutical work?

General WHITE. Not entirely; no, sir. Many of them are in the general hospitals and in the larger station hospitals. In those installations we require that a Medical Administrative Corps officer who is a registered pharmacist supervise the pharmacy.

It is not a full-time job. Seldom, in any of these installations, does supervision of the hospital pharmacy become a full-time job, so any M. A. C. officer will normally have other duties, administrative in nature. Many of them, because there are not enough pharmaceutical positions for commissioned officers, are probably doing other work. The Medical Administrative Corps has relieved the doctors and dentists in the Medical Department of most of the administrative work, in order to make them available for the practice of medicine.

Senator LODGE. That is wonderful.

Senator BRIDGES. General, in any military hospital in the country today, do you have such institutions where you do not have registered pharmacists in charge of dispensing medicines and drugs?

General WHITE. I cannot answer that, Senator Bridges. Probably in some of the smaller station hospitals that would be true. I believe that you will find pharmacists in the pharmacy of practically every hospital, but not all of them would be commissioned officers. There are a great many pharmacy technicians, just as the Navy has pharmacist's mates, noncommissioned grades.

Senator BRIDGES. My question, perhaps I should be more explicit in it, was not about that, whether or not you had commissioned officers who were also registered pharmacists, but whether or not you had a registered pharmacist, whether he is a commissioned officer or a noncommissioned officer or a private, in dispensing drugs.

General WHITE. My estimate would be that practically all of them are registered pharmacists. That may not be true in all of the smaller station hospitals, but even there we used men adequately trained for the purpose. In January or February, when this question first came up, we checked the assignments of all of the pharmacists that had been brought into the Army. Of some 5,000 then in the service we actually found about three who had been misassigned, who were not assigned either to a duty directly relating to pharmacy or to some allied duty. They have been effectively used.

At that time, of the number then in the service, considerably more than 10 percent had already been commissioned.

Senator LODGE. General, what is the highest commissioned grade now held by a pharmacist?

General WHITE. Well, I cannot answer, because I don't know which M. A. C. officers are pharmacists and which are not, but in the Medical Administrative Corps they can reach the grade of colonel during the emergency. The peacetime limitation on grade is captain, but after the beginning of the emergency, legislation was enacted which permits us during the period of emergency to promote Medical Administrative Corps officers to and including the grade of colonel.

Senator LODGE. I would like to ask this question, in the Army, is a line drawn at some point in the pharmaceutical profession, above that line commissioned personnel is required and below it noncommissioned personnel is required?

General WHITE. No; I don't think so. The pharmacies are always under the supervision of commissioned officers. Some may be officers of the Medical Corps, but we now require that in the general and larger station hospitals there be an M. A. C. officer, who is a pharmacist, in charge. He may have additional duties.

Senator LODGE. My question was prompted by this, that a certain number of pharmacists go in the Army.

General WHITE. That is right.

Senator LODGE. Some of them become commissioned officers and some of them do not.

General WHITE. Well, the ones that become commissioned officers are the ones that go to an officer candidate school and earn their commissions.

Senator LODGE. I know that.

But that is determined on the basis of the qualifications of the men, and not on the fact that a certain number of commissioned personnel are required to do a certain job of pharmaceutical work, and as a matter of fact, pharmaceutical work can be done by noncommissioned or warrant personnel. I mean, there has been no policy of that kind.

General WHITE. No.

Senator LODGE. So that if a pharmacist does not become a commissioned officer by going to an officers' candidate school, that is simply because of the competitive relations with his fellow men; he was not able to make it?

General WHITE. Yes. He probably would wind up as a pharmacy technician, or some related—

Senator LODGE. In other words, he might be a licensed pharmacist but not have the quality of leadership, organization, and all that sort of thing?

General WHITE. Yes, in competition with a great many other men. Education alone, whether it be technical or professional, is not enough to give a man a commission.

Senator BRIDGES. What did you mean by pharmacist technician, General?

General WHITE. A noncommissioned officer who works in a pharmacy under the supervision of a commissioned officer. Usually they are dispensing drugs rather than compounding them. They may do some compounding. The Surgeon General, I believe, states that by

and large the majority of medicines and drugs dispensed in the Army are compounded in wholesale quantities and that there is very little compounding of prescriptions in the station hospitals. I have, however, seen many noncommissioned officers filling capsules and doing other things in the pharmacy in dispensaries, so it is possible they do some compounding. If they do, they should be pharmacists. I question whether their duties are such that they are always justified in being commissioned officers. But to go back to this bill, I cannot conscientiously say that its enactment will do any particular harm, nor will it do any good. What it will mean is that the difference between probably 60 M. A. C. officers that we now have and the new strength in this bill, 72—12 individuals, probably now in the Army, out of 6,000 pharmacists, can qualify for and be commissioned in the Regular Army.

There is no R. O. T. C. now, so the R. O. T. C. provisions of the bill would be inoperative until after the war. Passage of the bill will mean that 12 men can get commissions in the Regular Army. It benefits no one except those 12 individuals.

The only other thing that it accomplishes is to recognize a Pharmacy Corps. That probably could be carried to an absurdity. We could have a chiropodist corps, as has been suggested, we could have all sorts of corps, if every group with special qualifications, special education, insisted on their people being set up in a special corps. We would not have much of an army. The passage of this bill will not mean that we commission every pharmacist. We could commission 12 in the Regular Army.

We are greatly concerned lest the proposed change in the National Defense Act in reference to the Medical Administrative Corps disturbs our present wartime Medical Administrative Corps. We must have that corps—we cannot get along without it. We cannot have it on the basis that they all have to be pharmacists. There must be very careful consideration given to that, to be sure that in creating a Pharmacy Corps you do not at the same time destroy something that we must have.

I would say about this legislation, sir, that if it is enacted and the Medical Administrative Corps is properly protected, nothing much happens. It just changes the permanent Army organization—a question that will come up for consideration when the war is over.

Senator LODGE. General, do I understand you to say that this will eliminate the Medical Administrative Corps?

General WHITE. Yes, sir; because in all places where the Medical Administrative Corps is referred to in the Defense Act it is changed to read "Pharmacy Corps."

Senator LODGE. Would it be in order to ask the sponsors why they want to eliminate the Medical Administrative Corps?

Dr. KENDIG. We have nothing to do with it. The Medical Administrative Corps as originally set up consisted of 72 officers in the Regular Army.

In 1936 the Surgeon General, Reynolds, had introduced a bill which you passed, which placed in that Medical Administrative Corps as vacancies would occur, 16 pharmacy offices. A part of that bill said that no more appointments should be made to the Medical Administrative Corps except pharmacists.

Now that was the first step on the part of the Army to eliminate the Medical Administrative Corps. In 1939 the Army of its own initiative—we knew nothing about it—had a bill introduced which reduced the strength of the Medical Administrative Corps from 72 officers to 16. The 16 to remain in the corps were to be the 16 pharmacists.

The CHAIRMAN. At this point we will have to adjourn for a few minutes to go and vote.

(Whereupon, at 12:05 p. m., a brief recess was had, after which the hearing continued.)

Senator LODGE: I was inquiring why it was necessary to eliminate the Medical Administrative Corps in order to create the Pharmacists Corps and you went back into the pre-war period and said the Army itself was the source which—to eliminate the Medical Administrative Corps, but that to my mind is more or less history, because you certainly do not favor the elimination of it now. They want to keep it now.

General WHITE. No, Senator, perhaps I can clarify what I mean. The National Defense Act, section 10, specifies what the Medical Department shall consist of, and among other things it names the Medical Administrative Corps. The law also specifies the requirements for appointment in the Medical Administrative Corps of the Regular Army. As long as we have a Medical Administrative Corps in the act, we can subscribe different requirements for appointment in the Reserve forces, or in the Army of the United States, just as we have for the appointment of other categories of officers. There is a great deal of difference in the requirements for appointment in the Regular Army, and for appointment in the Army of the United States, under public law 252.

Does that make it clear?

Now, when you remove from the National Defense Act all reference to a Medical Administrative Corps, question immediately arises as to whether there remains authority for any Medical Administrative Corps. That is one of the things about the proposed bill that causes us concern.

We asked the Judge Advocate General for an informal opinion as to whether or not, if this bill is enacted, we can still have a Medical Administrative Corps in the Army of the United States. In what we call a curbstone opinion, in a conversation over the phone, he did say that he thought probably we could. The only question that would arise would be whether the Comptroller General would object. I am inclined to think we probably could retain the M. A. C. because of the language of Public Law 252, which specifies no component. Therefore, if there is something in the hearings, or in the law, to indicate that is not the intention of the Congress to wipe out the Medical Administrative Corps as it is during the war, that objection to the bill falls.

Senator LODGE. Well, now, there is the point I want—

General WHITE. I want that protection because we must have the Medical Administrative Corps.

Senator LODGE. That is the point I want to have elucidated because I am just tremendously impressed with the value of the Medical Administrative Corps. I would hate to see it abolished. I am very much impressed by the argument these gentlemen made here today in favor of the Pharmacy Corps.

Why do you want to eliminate the Medical Administrative Corps? It has relieved the service, it has relieved the dentists and all the people on administrative duties, keeping card indexes, seeing that the floors are scrubbed, and that kind of thing. Do you want to put that back on the surgeons and dentists?

Dr. KENDIG. No intention of doing that, but looking at the legislation, the thing is that the Army itself, on its own initiative, wiped out the Medical Administrative Corps by reducing it to 16 men, all pharmacists. Therefore it seemed only logical, as long as there are only 16 men left in that corps, that we ask simply for a change of name.

Senator LODGE. Instead of going back to that, that is legalistic. I am interested in the present with these enormous hospitals, full of patients; we don't want to eliminate the medical administrative officers, particularly at Walter Reed. You can see them. Why do you want to eliminate that?

Dr. KENDIG. We don't want to eliminate that.

Senator JOHNSON. You do it right here in the first paragraph.

Dr. KENDIG. We must go back and follow the intent of the Army itself. They have eliminated that by legislation.

Senator LODGE. But General White represents the Army and he just told us now that he wants to keep it.

Mr. RAY. Maybe he wants to keep it—

Senator LODGE. Let's assume that they speak for the Army here. Why do you want to eliminate it?

Dr. KENDIG. We have no desire to eliminate the Medical Administrative Corps. We think it is the best branch of the service. Absolutely no desire.

Senator LODGE. The bill changes it, doesn't it?

Dr. KENDIG. The bill changes the name because we followed the lead of the Army itself. Now we are perfectly willing to do anything that will straighten this tangle out, if there is one.

Senator LODGE. I don't understand you, sir. I have listened to you with great care. I don't understand what you mean. I think the bill eliminates the Medical Administrative Corps. I think it is a swell thing, and you say you think it is a swell thing. Therefore, why do you want to eliminate it?

Dr. KELLY. I think General White has placed before you gentlemen quite clearly this question. I think the question that is involved is, can the Army now continue this Medical Administrative Corps in the Army of the United States. That again, under section 37, General, which you no doubt looked up, "Officers of the Reserve Corps," says it is for the purpose of providing a reserve—officers available for military service if needed. There shall be organized an Officers Reserve Corps consisting of general officers and so forth corresponding to the section of the Regular Army, and such additional sections as the President may elect. The administrative corps and officers they have now, if that is necessary, have the right to do it. If, on the other hand they want to have the Medical Administrative Corps in the Regular Army, we think if the proposition is presented to the committee we will support it. That is an easy thing to settle. It is just a question of procedure.

Senator LODGE. All right.

Dr. KELLY. My own opinion—I am not qualified, probably, to express an opinion—is that they go ahead with it.

Senator LODGE. I get the impression that you want to do away with the Medical Administrative Corps, and have the pharmacists do all the work of scrubbing the floors and running the hospitals, and we just cannot do that.

Dr. KELLY. No, sir. What we want is a provision which will provide for the pharmacists, and in addition, if the Army wants the Medical Administrative Corps, as you say they do, all right, let's have it. If the present legislation does not provide it, we will support a bill for that purpose.

Senator LODGE. I think the Medical Administrative Corps is one of the most intelligent, far-sighted things done yet.

General WHITE. I would hate to see the name of the Medical Administrative Corps eliminated from the National Defense Act. I don't think that would prevent retention of our present Medical Administrative Corps. This bill, except for its R. O. T. C. features, primarily affects Regular Army organization. As I pointed out, it will mean the appointment of 12 individuals. If a change of name will make everybody happy, I cannot see that any great harm results.

Senator JOHNSON. In this first paragraph it says, the first sentence of the first paragraph, section 10 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, is amended by striking out the Medical Administrative Corps and inserting in lieu thereof Pharmacy Corps, and for the life of me I cannot understand why that step is necessary or advisable. I am very much opposed to it. I would like to find a base for supporting this legislation, but I cannot see the necessity of changing the name if you do not change the substance. I am just wondering why the friends of the bill and sponsors of it cannot eliminate that idea and that language.

Dr. KELLY. I think there are two procedures. First, you can proceed on the theory that General White has advanced, that he can continue the Medical Administrative Corps under the present act, or, I think if that is not sufficient, then the procedure the Army has just proposed, the creation of a Medical Administrative Corps with a proper definition of those who are to be admitted to that corps.

Senator LODGE. You are waiving those words, are you?

Dr. KELLY. We will have to be now, because the Medical Administrative Corps in the Regular Army, Senator, is limited to pharmacists. Therefore you either have to change that name or you have a mixed corps again, which the Army itself found unsatisfactory, since the Regular Army has proposed an organization under the Medical Administrative Corps in the Army right here to accomplish that very purpose they want.

Senator JOHNSON. What do you say, General White, to getting rid of this, to me, obnoxious language?

General WHITE. It seems to me rather strange to abolish the Medical Administrative Corps, and then tell the Army to come in and ask for it again. I see very little point in that. I do not see why the same objective cannot be accomplished by adding to section 10 the words "a Pharmacy Corps" as a component of the Medical Department.

Senator JOHNSON. That would seem to me like a logical, simple approach to it.

General WHITE. I do not think if you do that then you must be careful to take care of the approximately 60 officers of the Medical Administrative Corps of the Regular Army. You should not cut them off, whether you transferred them to the Pharmacy Corps or whether you transferred part of them. They must be provided for.

If you leave the Medical Administrative Corps in there, you do not affect them. You transfer those who are qualified to the Pharmacy Corps.

Dr. KENDIG. Where are those men? As a matter of fact, I think there are only about 45 of them now.

General WHITE. The last I heard was 60.

Dr. KENDIG. You are going to reduce the corps to 16 men, all pharmacists. What becomes of those other men? They are no longer in the corps, under the act, but of course, they are in the Army, but they are not in the corps.

General WHITE. They stay in the corps, because they were already in there. They would be eliminated by attrition, discharge, or transfer. You get down to the 16 by the process of attrition. We do not fire anybody that was already in there.

Dr. KENDIG. They were not fired from the Army and were not eliminated from this particular corps.

General WHITE. No.

Dr. KENDIG. We have been trying from the Adjutant General's office and the Medical Department to get a statement about this, but nobody has been willing to give us a statement as to what this particular status was.

General WHITE. I think you will find it in the law.

The CHAIRMAN. General, nobody seems to be willing to eliminate the Medical Administrative Corps. You gentlemen don't want to eliminate it and the Senators don't want to eliminate it. What suggestion do you make with reference to this to complete that? Certainly, everybody seems to want this Pharmaceutical Corps. What suggestion have you got to make?

General WHITE. With reference to what?

The CHAIRMAN. With reference to leaving the Medical Administrative Corps, to take care of that.

General WHITE. I would do it by the method I suggested, that is, under section 10, add "Pharmaceutical Corps," then specify in the law whatever qualifications you want to specify for appointment in that Corps.

Creation of a Pharmaceutical Corps, probably won't do any harm. I don't consider it necessary for the proper administration of the Army at all. I think we have done a very good job for many years without it, but what the peacetime organization of the Regular Army is to be, post-war, neither I nor this committee, nor the War Department can now predict. None of us can do that.

It is reasonable to say we will always need pharmacists in the Army. I will concede that—but whether it would be 72 men or 50 men or 150, no one can now predict.

Undoubtedly there are going to be a great many more changes after this war. If this proves to be wrong, when the time comes, it will probably be changed again. I am a little at a loss to know just what is the objective of this legislation. It creates a Pharmacy Corps; it does not create any more pharmacists in the Army, it does not change

our employment of pharmacists in the Army whatever; it gives a few men Regular Army commissions. So far as I can see it stops there. That is all it accomplishes. It is a piece of legislation that the Surgeon General thinks is undesirable, for reasons which, I think, General McAfee gave to the House of Representatives.

Apparently the gentleman did not think he was very convincing. I am being perfectly frank with you—I can see that the bill would do no harm. I cannot see that it does anyone, except a few people who may get Regular Army commissions, any good. It can cause us considerable trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. It would put them on a better status, wouldn't it, a better standing?

General WHITE. It puts a few who get appointments in the Regular Army on a different status.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any objection to that?

General WHITE. No.

Senator JOHNSON. I don't think we are much interested in placing certain persons in a better position as we are in improving the service—that is the point.

General WHITE. It does not change the service, Senator, one iota.

Senator JOHNSON. Service and personnel are so interwoven and tied together that you cannot escape——

General WHITE. No, sir, but I mean this——

Senator JOHNSON. Especially the technical services.

General WHITE. This pharmaceutical work is now done. Wherever it is necessary to use pharmacists we are using pharmacists. In many cases they are commissioned officers; in many other cases they are not. There are many technicians in various levels——

Senator JOHNSON. Of course, the bill does not provide——

General WHITE. The bill does not change anything we do in regard to handling drugs, dispensing medicines; it won't change a thing in the Army.

Senator JOHNSON. Don't you think——

General WHITE. It changes what you call some of the people that are doing the work.

Senator JOHNSON. Some pharmacists who as commissioned officers would be in a position to offer suggestions, such as they would be as commissioned officers.

General WHITE. Well, they are now.

Senator JOHNSON. To direct the program.

General WHITE. There are, there are 600 to 750 pharmacists who are now commissioned in the Army.

Senator JOHNSON. Commissioned as what?

General WHITE. As officers in the Medical Administrative Corps, Army of the United States, not the Regular Army.

Senator JOHNSON. Well, it is very confusing—I will admit that it is mostly my fault—but I wonder what the significance of the language of—at the bottom of the first page is. It says, "The number of officers of the Medical Corps shall be 1,424."

General WHITE. Well, you have to read that in conjunction with section 10, Senator, which is specifying the numbers in the Medical Department of the Regular Army. You have specified 72 officers. Perhaps 72 is right. Who can say? I cannot say.

Senator JOHNSON. What is the present law?

General WHITE. The present law provides 16 in the Regular Army.

Senator GURNEY. General, suppose we did have this Pharmacy Corps and men were commissioned in the Pharmacy Corps, would they then be able to only carry out the duties of pharmacists, or could you also have them continue the kind of work they are doing now, pharmacist work and administrative work in the hospital?

General WHITE. We can assign them to any duty we want to. We can do that with any officer, with the possible exception of chaplains.

Senator GURNEY. That was the only doubt in my mind, if you create a Pharmacy Corps, then you might have a set-up where—

General WHITE. You only create 72 people, Senator. There is apparently nothing in here that would make it mandatory on us to commission all the pharmacists. I do not think you intend to force us to do anything like that.

Senator GURNEY. No; my concern was that if we started a Pharmacy Corps then maybe you could not have these officers do other duties besides pharmacy. You say there is no danger there.

General WHITE. No, sir; because we can have doctors, dentists, and everyone else do administrative work. Actually they do entirely too much.

Senator GURNEY. Now you say you do not fear the provisions of this law. I would like to leave that in the Medical Administrative Corps which you now have. Couldn't we add a section 10, a Pharmacy Corps, that a certain number of officers—you say you have 60 now, and this would commission 12 more.

General WHITE. We had 60 on October 20; we probably have some smaller number because a good many of those may be out. There may be somewhat less than 60. I don't have the most recent number.

Senator JOHNSON. That law provides for 16.

General WHITE. We reach 16 by a process of attrition.

Senator JOHNSON. Yes; that is understandable.

Senator GURNEY. Now this bill seeks to put it back up to 72, is that all?

General WHITE. That is what it does.

Senator JOHNSON. General White, in the Medical Administrative Corps, how many officers do you need? Is 16 about right?

General WHITE. You mean in the Regular Army—I don't know, Senator.

Senator JOHNSON. In the Medical—the law says of the Medical Administrative Corps, 16.

General WHITE. That is the Regular Army, Senator.

Senator JOHNSON. Yes; I know; that is what I am talking about.

General WHITE. I cannot answer that.

Senator WHITE. That is what it is, the Regular Army.

General WHITE. I don't have any idea how the Surgeon General in 1936 arrived at 16. As I say, 72 may or may not be right. But it refers only to the permanent Regular Establishment.

Senator JOHNSON. Well, it is 1,424 in the Medical Corps, is that approximately right?

General WHITE. That is correct, on the basis of the strength of the Army authorized in the National Defense Act—peacetime strength of the Regular Army.

Senator JOHNSON. That is, of course, what our legislation pertains to, peacetime, the whole matter pertains to that.

General WHITE. Yes, sir.

Senator JOHNSON. Well, all we have to do in this legislation is to add another portion to section 10 setting up the Pharmacy Corps and leaving the—your Administrative Corps and your Medical Corps, leaving them alone, as set forth in section 10.

General WHITE. It should be noted that the position of the Medical Department is stated in section 10—

Senator JOHNSON. Well, suppose the law was amended to read something like this, "The number of officers of the Medical Corps shall be 1,424 and the Medical Administrative Corps 16, and the Pharmacy Corps hereby created 72."

General WHITE. Yes; that would be all right. Whatever number you put in there today makes little difference. As long as you don't force out of the Regular Army some officers who are now in the Regular Army.

I know you don't intend to do that.

Senator JOHNSON. No, we are not forcing anybody out of their commission, that is not the purpose at all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: These gentlemen want to say something—

Senator JOHNSON. Why can't we ask General White and the sponsors of the bill, and our Mr. Wood, to get together and work out the language.

The CHAIRMAN. Now does that suggestion meet with your approval?

Dr. KENDIG. Yes; quite so. Probably there may be some change in language, that it will be desirable to change the language that refers to the qualifications for the Medical Administrative Corps, if you let it stand. Now if you create a Pharmacy Corps, the qualifications will be stated, and in the National Defense Act at the present time it says that only graduate registered pharmacists shall be admitted to the Medical Administrative Corps, and I think that should be changed if this procedure is adopted.

Senator JOHNSON. What I am trying to get at is the policy. Senators are only concerned with policy, then we have our legal talent to work out the legalistic details, and if you folks would meet with our Mr. Wood—

The CHAIRMAN. Is that satisfactory, Senators?

Senator GURNEY. That is what I had in mind, leaving the law as it is now is with respect to the Medical Administrative Corps and then adding your Pharmacy Corps.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any objection to that?

Dr. KENDIG. Personally I have no objection, I believe that might be preferable, to go along with that proposal.

The CHAIRMAN. I am sure it will be satisfactory to these other gentlemen. Senators Bridges, Revercomb, Kilgore, and Downey have all said that they were very strongly for the bill and I think they would be in harmony with what Senator Johnson suggested and what Senator Gurney has concurred in, so, if it is satisfactory then to the committee, then you will get together with General White and our Mr. Wood.

Senator JOHNSON. And Colonel Watt.

The CHAIRMAN. And Colonel Watt, and that is all there is to it.

Senator JOHNSON. The Senate committee will determine the policy. We will let them work out the technical details.

Dr. KENDIG. Do you see any objection to this, Dr. Kelly?

Dr. KELLY. No; if the whole change is carried through to indicate here, there is just one difficulty, that is, if changes are made in the bill it will require conference or action by the House again.

The CHAIRMAN. We cannot help that, Doctor.

Now let's decide this thing. Now when do you gentlemen want to get together?

Senator JOHNSON. Let them work with Colonel Watt on that.

General WHITE. I am not a legislative draftsman. I would prefer to send over another officer.

The CHAIRMAN. Our Mr. Wood——

Senator JOHNSON. Mr. Wood is one, but we would like to have your advice on policy.

General WHITE. I will send an officer over here.

Senator JOHNSON. He will know the policy of the War Department and he would be much interested, as much interested as they are and the committee in protecting the Administrative Corps. The man you send will be interested in protecting the Medical Administrative Corps.

General WHITE. Those regular officers now in the Medical Administrative Corps and the M. A. C. structure, we don't want to disturb that.

Senator JOHNSON. That is something we would like to have you in on, because your position is as we interpret our position.

General WHITE. I may send that officer over to work with you and then I will comment on the draft after it is worked out.

Senator GURNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move you this bill be reported out as we have just talked, and that the language receive the approval of the chairman of the committee, Senator Johnson and Senator Cabot Lodge, and when it does receive their approval it be reported on the floor of the Senate as action of the full committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Senator GURNEY. I make that as a motion.

The CHAIRMAN. No objection to that. Then that would be the committee's decision. All right.

As soon as you get it ready I will submit it to Senator Lodge, and Senator Johnson both, and if they agree, it will be reported to the Senate as the unanimous report. Otherwise, we will have to give further consideration.

Senator GURNEY. That is what I was trying to get at.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you finished, General?

General WHITE. Yes.

Dr. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, one question. As I understand it, we have the Pharmacy Corps in the Regular Army, that is, according to the National Defense Act, reserve corps, as it existed in time of peace, which would supplement the 72, and secondarily, in time of emergency officers in the Army of the United States could be appointed just as they are now in the Medical Corps.

General WHITE. Certainly.

Dr. KELLY. It won't be limited to 72.

General WHITE. There is nothing mandatory in here, however, that requires us to appoint any more people in the Army of the United States in the so-called Pharmacy Corps.

Dr. KELLY. It would mean they would be eligible for appointment——

Senator JOHNSON. There is no language in H. R. 997 covering those points you just brought up, is there?

Dr. KELLY. Well, it says the Reserve Corps shall be set up.

Senator JOHNSON. Keep that in there. There is no need to take that out.

General WHITE. We are not doing anything about the Reserve Corps. The only appointments we are making are in the Army of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, very much, General.

General WHITE. Gentlemen, we would very bitterly oppose any requirement that all pharmacists be appointed officers, or that all pharmacists now in the M. A. C. be transferred to this corps, because we don't want to be forced, by a legal mandate, as to how we shall assign and appoint officers during the emergency, and I don't think the Senate and Congress want to do that.

Senator JOHNSON. We want to give you leeway so that you can do a good job.

The CHAIRMAN. You don't want to either, you say.

Dr. KENDIG. Any reasonable wording of it.

The CHAIRMAN. We are all together.

Thank you gentlemen, and thank you General.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p. m., the committee recessed to go into executive session.)

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